E sitorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph,

THE HEAD OF MR. SUMNER. From the Richmond Enquirer.

Mr. Charles Sumner has gone up! What difference does it make to us? The fall of the great man may astound New England; but the management of the "Government" is such that we in Virginia feel little interest in it. The idea which plain young men in the South, who have grown up since 1860, have of the United States Government is, that it collects taxes and appoints outrage committees. A lot of hungry creatures—strangers to us-go around periodically assessing and collecting taxes, prowling after whisky and tobacco, and, associated with this impression, is a vague feeling that spies and lying wretches are gathering up testimony to lay before Congress with the object of giving us fresh trouble and vexation. What part or lot has the South (with trivial exceptions) in the excellent Government which we are said to enjoy? What representation have we got? Northern papers talk about "the Southern Senators," and when the matter is looked into, "the Southern Senators" are Mr. Warner, of Alabama, Mr. Revels, of Mississippi, General Adelbert Ames, of Mississippi, Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, Mr. Harris, of Louisiana, Mr. Abijah Gilbert, of Florida, etc.-negroes and carpet-baggers. In the House of Representatives South Carolina has the happiness of being represented by four or five negroes; and yet, at the instance of an imported "Governor," the "Government" is preparing to send troops down there to strengthen the hands of the negro Legislature, which has everything its own way.

Mr. Sumner or General Grant-it is all one to us. Senator Morton is as bitter as the dethroned chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs. The amount of their popularity, in their estimation, depends on which shall outstrip in the race of blackening and persecuting the South. The only interest we have in their quarrels is that it may

help certain people "to get their dues."

Mr. Sumner has been at the head of the Foreign Affairs Committee since 1863, and we believe has exhibited a very considerable amount of ability in that position. He was never absent from his seat in the Senatehas been always sober-is a man of hard work-and has been the Robespierre of the Revolution. It remains to be seen whether bringing him to the guillotine will be an end of the Reign of Terror.

Mr. Sumner is not an amiable man, and we are afraid he is in a very bad humor. He obviously "hung the wrong tom-cat" when he tackled Grant. The President never relinquishes a purpose, and is reckless of expenditure in obtaining his object. With all the patronage at his disposal, the contest was a very unequal one for Mr. Sumner, who had nothing to stand on but his irreproachable propriety and his burning zeal as a hater of the South. It was the leverage of "the loaves and fishes" against influences purely

THE SOCIAL GEHENNA

From the N. Y. Tribune. The Saturday Review, which delights in dragging to light all diseases and weaknesses in the feminine body and soul, has fallen lately on a promising cancer in what it delicately calls "Drawing-Room Alcoholization." The London Lancet, treating the subject from the physician's point of view, admits that the increasing prevalence of intemperance among educated English women is becoming alarming, and asserts that medical men fail to see and act up to their duty in the matter. "A careful practitioner," it says, "should remember the peculiar sensitiveness of women during certain portions of their life to the influence of narcotics. Hence, if he prescribes alcohol for them at all, it should not be for trivial ailments which are liable to recur frequently, and for which the patient will only be too ready to apply the agreeable remedy which was found so efficacious be-The Lancet also urgently deprecates the practice of allowing young girls between the ages of fifteen and twenty to acquire the habit of taking a regular and often large quantity of wine on account of supposed delicacy. "The practice," it avers, "is utterly unjustified by any physiological need (in the absence of positive disease) and the results

are most disastrous.' It is worth our while to look at home and see how this matter stands with us. There is such a sense of chivalry toward the weaker sex and faith in their purity among Americans that a statement that drunkenness existed to any appreciable amount among educated women would be received with disgust and incredulity. Yet there are certain facts which it is high time should be taken at once into the gravest consideration by both the pulpit and the press. To physicians they are, unfortunately, but too familiar. Among these is the too large proportion of female pa-tients in insane asylums, who have become so from the use of stimulants. Inebriate asylums for women have been lately established in this State and Pennsylvania, and are filled out of the high ranks of society. The American fashionable woman, as we all know, drinks often, at her own table, wines of a strength which her European sister would not dare to touch. She "mixes her liquors," too; in her teens is a connoisseur of champagne, deli-cately sips sherry cobblers and Roman punches; and all this with her indoor life, her limp constitution, her bilious habit, and under climatic influences which to the strongest man make alcohol a poison. There are certain quiet "ladies' restaurants" in all the seaboard cities, so "quiet and modest in appearance that gentlemen are not tempted into them, where respectable women resort for the stimulant which is probably inaccessible at home. Deaths from mania-a-potu have occurred this winter, and that not in the debased lower classes, but among cultured, delicately-reared women; some of them young, generous, lovable girls. This is an ugly and almost incredible story. If we did not feel that the danger was imminent, we would not drag such foulness out from its bidden corners into the public air. So far the women who have sinned have

done so unconsciously or ignorantly. The hurry and struggle of life in this country have told upon their physical health far more than upon that of men. The over-work, the haste to be rich, the incessant effort to urge their husbands, their children, or themselves up to a higher plane of social life, together with that hereditary lack of bodily stamina and the high nervous organization peculiar to American women, all drive them to the use of artificial stimulants. The baby at the breast is dosed nightly with soothing syrups; the sickly school 'trl bas her "drops" night and morning; while

for the innumerable ailments of the married woman there is a mantel-shelf full of tonics, and bitters, German and all warranted "free from a elixirs, native, all warranted drop of alcoholic mixture." Opium, in its artificial and crude state, is used to an extent of which only physicians and druggists are aware. We have no heart to say one word of blame in view of this disheartening record. "The sensation of sud-den relief," says the Lancet, "replacing acute pain or nervous exhaustion, is exceedingly grateful to tired and suffering women; and it is no wonder that by swift degrees they come to seek with avidity for this kind of oblivion." Whatever words of warning we have to say to this class of women are

offered with the sincerest pity.

There is a class of female tipplers, however, for whom we have little compassion and no respect; the would-be fashionable matrons and girls who not only drink themselves because they consider it en regle to do so, but urge stimulants upon men, not knowing nor caring whether it may not be death for them to touch them. Intelligent people are learning more of the physical effects of liquor. In the best houses in New York and Washington none was offered to the guests on last New Year's day—a significant hint, which the vulgarer orders, let us hope, will accept in time. Familiarity with champagne brands, we assure these aspiring matrons, will not lift them into the Brahmin class; and a young girl is never less attractive in the eyes of men than when she personates a Bacchante. Every man has a secret, pure, gracious ideal of a maiden and a mother; and a womanly woman at the wash-tub, in the market place, or on the rostrum, does not destroy that fancy. But the belle of the ball-room, whirling half-naked in an immodest dance, her face unnaturally red, and the smell of liquor on her breath—pah! "Give us an ounce of civet, good apothecary, to sweeten our

GENERAL GRANT, MR. SUMNER, AND THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

From the N. Y. Herald. The removal of Mr. Sumner, through the action of a Republican caucus, from his position as chairman on Foreign Relations of the Senate, is, in a party view, the most important and momentous event, so far, of General Grant's administration. In bold relief it brings out General Grant in a new characteras the recognized head of the Republican party. He ceases by this act to be the servant and becomes the acknowledged master of the Senate. He rises from the subordinate position of Andrew Johnson to the commanding attitude of Andrew Jackson. He has been subject to the will of Mr. Sumner, as the great Republican oracle and dictator of the Senate; but with Sumner's removal the tables are turned and the President is master of the situation. Consternation prevails among the Conscript Fathers from this act of their own doing, and surprise, mortification, fear, and wrath are the prevailing expressions from the Republican journals far and near. They tell us that in this unwise removal of Mr. Sumner from the position which, with his learning, peculiar abilities, and great experience, he so admirably filled, nothing but demoralization, divisions, and disasters can come to the party in power; that his opposition to the St. Do-mingo scheme is justified by the general sentiment of the party; and that General Grant, in due season, will discover that in this thing he has committed a fatal blunder as a candidate for the Presidential succession.

From the Democratic press, on the other hand, it is charged that prominent among the influences which have brought about this removal of Mr. Sumner from the Senate chair-manship on Foreign Relations has been the influence of the British Minister with the President in reference to Mr. Sumner's uncompromising attitude on the Alabama claims, considered in connection with the expected comprehensive treaty of peace be-tween England and the United States from the Joint High Commission, and that Sumner's displacement is, in fact, from the President and the Senate a concession in advance to England. Next, we are gravely informed that there has been no other such high-handed proceeding as this in the Senate against the head of a committee personally obnoxious to the President except in the case of Senator Douglas, who was removed from the head of the Committee on Territories because of his "squatter sovereignty" dogmas, on the requi-sition of President Buchanan, in obedience to the wishes of the slaveholding oligarchy of the South. General Grant is warned, too, that as this removal of Douglas was the ruin of Buchanan and the Democratic party, so will be this removal of Sumner to the present

administration and the Republican party. But all these are contracted views of the circumstances, the causes and probable consequences of this displacement of Sumner from the head of the all-important Senate committee at this juncture on foreign relations. The head of this committee, in his official relations with the President and Secretary of State, may be considered a member of the Cabinet. The Executive Department, with the Senate, is the treaty-making power. The head of this Senate committee on treaties and foreign appointments represents the Senate in the White House. But how can the President, after having been pub-licly denounced in the Senate as a confederate of corrupt and reckless speculators in the St. Domingo schemehow can he hold these confidential relations with the Senator thus boldly accusing him of corruption and perjury? The truth is that in the suspension of the friendly personal relations which had existed between the President and the Senator, that mutual confidence which ought to prevail between them in their official intercourse was destroyed. It cannot be forgotten that after President Johnson accused General Grant, in that famous correspondence on the Stanton War Department imbroglio, with deception and falsehood, General Grant on all occasions avoided the presence of his accuser as far as possible, even in the discharge of his official duties. How, then, could be be expected to overlook these graver charges of Senator Sumner? There was no alternative for him but to demand a new head for the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, especially in view of the momentou; and comprehensive international questions now under discussion before the High Join Commission and the great "manifest destiny

programme of the administration. We think, too, that the case of Senator Sumner resembles more the rupture between Calhoun and General Jackson than the quarrel between Douglas and Buchanan. During Jackson's first term Calhoun was Vice-President and President of the Senate, and in the position he soon began to show his hand as an aspirant for the Presidential succession. He first assisted in fomenting a social quarrel among the ladies of the Cabinet, which was carried at length so far that Jackson found it necessary to dismiss the whole concern. In getting rid of them Martin Van Buren, his Secretary of State, came bravely to the General's relief by setting the example of a resignation, which all the rest understood by

promptly resigning. A new Cabinet followed; but Jackson, in consideration of the good service of Van Buren in setting the Cabinet difficulty, appointed him Minister to Eng-land; and so sure was Van Buren of a confirmation that he was in London before the Senate had acted upon his nomination. But when it was brought to the vote there was a tie, and the Vice-President, Calhoun, as President of the Senate having the casting vote, cast it against Van Buren, and so he was recalled. But this vote was the ruin of Cal-houn; for in the Presidential election of 1832 Van Buren, according to Jackson's desire, was put on the ticket with him and elected for Vice-President, thus cutting out Calhoun as President of the Senate and from the line of the White House by the very man he had sought to disgrace.

Incensed to any scheme of revenge, Calhonn next tried the rash experiment of South Carolina nullification against Jackson; but in this the bold agitator was promptly snuffed out by Old Hickory, with General Scott as his peacemaker in South Carolina, under instructions, "By the Eternal," if they attempted to violate the laws of the United States "to blow Charleston out of the water. From that day Calhoun became the active schemer for a Southern pro-slavery party, looking to disunion and a Southern confederacy. His last speech in the Senate, on the compromise measures of 1850, was a sort of prophecy of disunion. He died a disappointed man, but his Southern disciples, filled with his Southern constitutional chop-logic, took up his grand ultimatum of a Southern confederacy, and among the first fruits of this movement we find from the Northern reaction the radical abolitionist of Massachusetts, Mr. Sumner, made chairman on Foreign Relations in the United States Senate. This change from Mason, that pugnacious slaveholder, subsequently of the Confederate States firm of Mason and Slidell, marks the practical beginning of the great revolution which, we may say, is finished with Sumner's removal from his post by his own party in the Senate. Sumner, at war with the administration,

now takes the place of the factious Calhoun, as Massachusetts in the Government has taken the old dictatorial position of South Carolina. General Grant, the President, and the recognized head of his party, comes forward, like Jackson, to enforce discipline as master of the camp. He has, above all, a grand programme marked out touching our international and commercial interests and our "manifest destiny." It embraces a comprehensive settlement of all our outstanding accounts with England on a solid basis of peace; a central position in the splendid island of St. Domingo for the absorption of the great trade of the West Indies, and a half-way house there for the vast squadrons of ships which, with the opening of the Darien ship canal, will pass and repass between New York and the Pacific and the Oriental nations and islands of Asia. Mr. Sumner, as an impediment to all these grand designs, has been removed. The Republican party in the Senate has elected upon this issue to stand by the President, and there is no other course of safety to the party at large. Mr. Sumner and his friends may perhaps be strong enough to break down the administration and the party if they choose; but from Grant to the Democracy they will be out of the frying-pan

into the fire. Still, there is great danger that this attempt of General Grant to introduce the discipline of a regular army into this free militia organization of the Republican party may break up the whole concern. The State election in New [Hampshire to-day, we expect, will throw some light upon this subject. They have had time enough there to form a judgment upon this removal of Sumner. The New Hampshire Republicans are intelligent men, and they fight for their party like old soldiers. If, therefore, to-day New Hampshire shall go for the Democracy, it will be a sign of an impending general Republican break-up. Otherwise, it is probable that the sacrifice of Sumner will be accepted by the party as the casting of Jonah overboard-an act required to save the ship.

IS A TARIFF A DEFENSIBLE FORM OF TAXATION?

From the N. V. World. The Cincinnati Commercial, in commenting upon Mr. J. S. Mill's recent letter upon protection in the United States, says: -"The British have simplified their revenue laws but have not free trade, and America needs above all things (after internal peace) free trade for the legitimate development of her natural resources. A distinction is here made between the strictly revenue tariff of Great Britain and free trade. The Cincinnati Enquirer has also taken exception in no mild terms to the revenue tariff scheme of the Free-trade League; and has even gone so far as to denounce the league as a "bondbolding" aristocratic association because it advocates duties upon tea, coffee, and sugar -"the necessities of the poor man." And lastly comes the New York Bulletin, with arguments couched in the ponderous language of text-books and encyclopædias, to show that all forms of tariff are necessarily bad. As the Bulletin presents arguments and appeals to authorities in support of its position, we devote this article mainly to answering it, confident that while doing so we are at the same time exposing the untenableness of the ground occupied by the Cincinnati papers. The Bulletin objects to a revenue tariff as a means of supporting the Government because it diseriminates and "touches unevenly upon the different classes of products; for it then diverts capital and labor from those industries which are naturally most remunerative to others which are naturally less so, thereby producing a disregard of the natural conditions of production and involving a virtual waste of the labor of the country. For this resson a discriminating tariff is the worst of all possible forms of impost, whether designed for protection or revenue.'

The enswer to this objection is that a strictly revenue tariff is one which taxes only such articles as cannot be produced in any quantity in the country levying the tariff, and that, therefore, capital and labor cannot, by the operation of a revenue tariff, be diverted into unprofitable pursuits. The taxes upon tea, coffee, tin, and spices have been enormous for the last ten years, and yet there is no domestic production of these articles, simply because we have neither tropical heat nor tin mines. The Bulletin, evidently seeing the answer which can be so easily made to its first objection, falls back on a second and urges that "the discrimination of one nation against the products of another is an injury to the country discriminated against, disqualifying it for full reciprocal commerce with the country making the discrimination.

It further says:-"Of course governments must be supported by imposts on trade; and the only question with reference to the taxes is how they can be so applied as to touch all branches of production and trade most evenly, so as to produce the least possible derangement in the natural relations of the several branches of business. We submit that as yet no plan has been preposed which so fully meets the case as that

of a uniform fractional percentage upon all sales of

A tax upon sales would only be even, discriminating neither for nor against any products, in the event of its honest and thorough collection; and until it has been shown (which it never has been) that the tax cannot be evaded, all talk about its evenness is a waste of words. If it should become (as it probably would, what the income tax now is—a tax paid only by those possessed of tender con-sciences—it would be the most uneven of all taxes, discriminating in favor of the product of the least honest and honorable members of society. A mere statement of what is proposed by the advocates of the tax on sales is sufficient evidence against the practicability of it. All sales of commodities are to be watched, from Maine to Texas; at every cross-road and corner-grocery the tax is to be levied; every article, from a spool of cotton to a block of stores, is to be taxed. The taxes are to be collected in one of the most sparsely settled countries in the world, under the worst civil service under heaven. On the other hand, the taxes under a revenue tariff would be collected chiefly at one place, the city of New York, and can be imposed on articles of such bulk as to make the smuggling of them practically impossible. When a form of taxation is under consideration we must ask whether it will yield the required amount of revenue; can it be evaded; will the Government get from it all the money taken from the people by it? Upon the first consideration depends the revenues of the nation; upon the second, the morality of the citizens; upon the third, the justice of the tax. It may safely be said that the tax upon sales does not answer these requirements, and that a revenue tariff does, The Bulletin proceeds to quote Bastiat as an authority for its objections to tariffs. We would call its attention to the following passages from that great author, which will show how extraordinary is the citation. It might with equal success have instanced Darwin as an authority for the hypothesis of special creations. The following is from the introduction to the "Sophismes Economiques":-"In an article, otherwise quite complimentary, published by the Viscount de Romanet, he intimates that I ask for the suppression of custom-houses. M. de Romanet is mistaken. I ask for the suppression of the protective policy. * * I am so far from asking for the suppression of duties that I look upon them as the anchor on which the future salvation of our finances will depend." And again in the third chapter of "Le Libre Echange":—"We are asked, why in that case do you demand free trade and not the abolition of custom houses? Because we do not regard the impost as in itself an attack upon liberty. We demand free trade as we demand the liberty of the press, without denying that a tax should be paid by the printer. We demand free trade as we ask

that property should be respected, without refusing to tolerate a land tax. In answering the Bulletin we have shown the error of the Cincinnati Commercial in making a distinction between a revenue tariff and free trade; and would only, in conclusion, say that taxes on tea, coffee, and sugar are necessary parts of a revenue tariff system, and that the Cincinnati Enquirer in asking for their repeal is playing directly into the hands of the protectionists, who would be glad to force the retention of protective taxes | ADDRESS, STATING PRICE, LOCATION, AND

The astuteness of Hon. Samuel J. Randall Democratic M. C. from Philadelphia, was exhibited in the House on Friday to the same precise effect, in his proposition to put tea and coffee on the free list. Is Mr. Randall ignorant of the effect of his amendment, or does he propose to act outside the Democratic party and with the inside ring of Pennsylvania protectionists?

SPECIAL NOTICES. REDEMPTION OF CIVIL BONDS OF STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

TREASURY DEPATMENT, Whereas, There is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of twenty-eight thousand (\$28,000) dollars which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State entitled "An act to provide for the paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 30, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, issued under the provisions of said act, notice is hereby given that SEALED PROPOSALS

for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified until the 10TH DAY OF APRIL, 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M.

No bid will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be indorsed "Sealed Proposals for the surrender of Civil Bonds of 1860." Said bonds will be redeemed and interest paid in gold and silver coin of the United States, and must

of the proposal for their redemption, A. F. CORONEL, State Treasurer. REDEMPTION OF STATE BONDS.

be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SACRAMENTO, Feb. 1, 1871.

Whereas, there is on this day in the State Treasury the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand (\$250,000 dellars, which, under the provisions of an act of the Legislature of said State, entitled "An Act to provide for paying certain equitable claims against the State of California, and to contract a funded debt for that purpose," approved April 28, 1867; and also under the provisions of an act amendatory of said act, approved April 27, 1860, is set apart for the redemption of Civil Bonds of said State, Issued under the provisions of said first mentioned act, notice is hereby given that

SEALED PROPOSALS for the surrender of said Bonds will be received at this Department for the amount above specified, until the 10TF DAY OF APRIL, A. D. 1871,

at 11 o'clock A. M. No bids will be entertained at more than par value, and a responsible guarantee must accompany each proposal, which must be marked "Sealed Proposals for the Redemption of Civil Bonds of 1857." Said bonds must be surrendered within ten days after the acceptance of the proposals for their re-A. F. CORONEL, 2 14 eod t 4 10 State Treasurer.

NOTICE—CAMDEN AND PHILADEL-PHIA STEAMBOAT FERRY COMPANY.—An election for Directors will be held at the Office of the Company, foot of FEDERAL Street, CAMDEN, on FRIDAY, the sist of March inst., between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. H. GATZMER, Secretary.

March 7, 1871.

8 74484

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN BOLLARS AND FIFTY ORNT'S per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 16th instant.

87 lot WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

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By order of the Board of Directors.

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The next academic year begins on September 28 1871.

The first examination for admission to Harvard College will begin June Y, at 8 A. M. The second examination for admission to Harvard College, and the examinations for admission to the Scientific and Mining Schools, will begin September 28. The requisites for admission to the College have been changed this year. There is now a mathematical a'ternative for a portion of the classics. A circular describing the new requisites and recent examination papers will be mailed on application.

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